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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-J. C. Carter continued his argument in Hull attacked non-union men and the offices of the Shipping Federation; they were dispersed by the police. The terms of the new contract getween the Columbian Government and the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company were published. === Debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill was continued in the House

Congress-The Senate in session; the nominations of Caleb W. West to be Governor of Utah, Dominick I. Murphy to be First Deputy Comcollector of internal revenue for the district of Montana were received: Senator Hoar spoke against the popular election of Senators.

Demestic .- Senator Plunkitt's bill giving \$1,000 extra salary to New-York Aldermen was ordered to third reading at Albany. - Damage was done by wind storms in several Western States: there was a tidal wave in Chicago River: a World's Fair hotel and the "Panorama" building in Chicago collapsed. - Prairie fires are raging in Nebraska. == The Texas House voted for impeachment of Land Commissioner McCaughey - William Ingraham Kip, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, is dead.

City and Suburban.-George I. Seney, the philanthropist, diel. —— Commissioner Daly and Dr Edson made another visit to Kensico and Mt Kisco, and more nuisances were ordered to be destroyed. - The State Boards of Health further considered the cholera question, and passed resolutions about New-York's Quarantine Sta tion. === F. J. Kaldenberg, the pipe manufacturer and dealer, failed. - Stocks dull and strong without important change. Most changes were advances, but the market was nearly stagnant. Money on call was easy around 4 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Rain the forenoon and possibly severe thunder storins during the day; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 36; average,

The members of the International Conference of health officials visited the quarantine station yesterday, and the action subsequently taken showed with all plainness that they are by no means enamoured of Tammany quarantine methods. The resolutions adopted by the conference were drawn with due regard for moderation of language, but they will not be misunderstood by any intelligent person. In system of quarantine administration and applianers at this port, and they recognize the vital importance to the entire country of immediate improvement all along the line. What does Dr. Jenkins mean to do about it?

The friends of road improvement have the best of reasons for rejoicing in the passage by the Senate yesterday of the Assembly bill which makes a beginning of road reform in this State, if not an actuality, a near probability. The bill authorizes the Supervisors of any county to adopt the county road system, to appoint a county engineer, and to designate such roads as are to be improved and maintained on a county basis. This is a modest start in this important direction, but great possibilities are involved if the counties take advantage of the opportunity now opened before them. Which one of the sixty counties will be the first to adopt the proposed system?

No one can have any doubt as to Senator Plunkitt's character and calibre who reads the statement made by him yesterday regarding his have been attended, as Mr. Gladstone asserts, outrageous bill to add \$1,000 a year to the in all cases with success. Austria and Hunsalary of each New-York Alderman. This gary, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Iceshows the Senator from the XIth District in his true colors. He believes it to be the right her colonics, and the American Federal Union thing for an official to draw just as much money from the public treasury as he legally can. As some excuse for his bill, he calls attention to certain extra duties which our Aldermen may

Senators do their duty it will get no further.

The high hopes aroused at the beginning of the week by Mr. Starin's rapid-transit announcement have in no wise been folfilled. Can it be that these hopes had no adequate foundation? Our confidence in Mr. Starin is still unshaken, but we certainly think it is time for the capitalists heralded by him to materialize. If this renewed talk about building an under ground road proves a fiasco, public confidence in the Rapid-Transit Commission, which has been steadily declining for months, will be irreparably shaken.

It was ascertained yesterday that the French steamship Normandie, which arrived on Sunday and reported having passed the disabled Hekla on the previous Monday, was requested to tow the Danish vessel, but declined. The Hekla was then making about 7 knots an hour with a patched-up shaft. She is now fully ten days overdue, and considerable alarm is beginning to be felt among all interested in her. The French Line people explain that their rule is not to take a tow unless the vessel asking help is in dire straits. Such a rule will avail thein little in the eyes of the civilized world should the liekla never be heard of again.

LESSONS FROM THE CHICAGO ELECTION. No one denies that the result of the Chicago Mayoralty contest was a triumph of the city's worst elements, and that party policies or principles had little if anything to do with it. Harrison, to be sure, talked with characteristic effrontery and vehemence about being the regular Democratic candidate, but it seems hardly possible that intelligent Democrats who remembered the way in which he deliberately defeat ed the party two years ago could have been impressed by such a claim or looked upon him as other than what he is-the representative of the rumshops, the gambling houses and kindred places. These were his main support. They made his nomination possible. They were the most potent force in his canvass, and they are still rejoicing in the most hilarious way over the successful issue of his campaign.

In other words, the same combination of the vicious and depraved classes that makes it possible for Tammany Hall to maintain control of New-York year after year gave Chicago as a prey to Carter Harrison. He is the Richard Croker of Cook County. His machine is a Western duplicate of the Wigwam, less elaborate but not more decent. He looks upon Chicago as the Sachems look upon this unfortunate municipality-as an object for spoliation-and his attitude toward the National Democracy is precisely that of Tammany: friendly when it pays to be friendly and treacherous when it pays to be treacherous. Because of this striking resemblance it is eminently desirable that the lessons which Harrison's success contains should not be lost sight of by the leaders of the anti-Tammany forces that are preparing to wrest this city's government from the political brigands now infesting it.

The weak point in the opposition to Harrison was a vital one. There was a deplorable lack of proper organization. Apparently the leaders thought that with the local newspapers, save one, solidly arrayed against him there was no need for careful attention to practical political work, such as Harrison bestowed so effectively. They forgot, evidently, that in contests of this kind the press frequently exerts less influence than might be expected. The Chicago papers did their duty, and it is in no way discreditable that they were not more effective. Had their efforts been supplemented by a thorough organization in every election precinct throughout the city, the result would certainly have been less humiliating. The managers of the reform movement know Harrison, and they surely are aware that he is an exceptionably able organizer, but this knowledge does not appear to have made them feel the necessity of adopting the same means of warfare, for the friends of good government were but a scattered mob a against the well-organized army of the au dacious demagogue.

This mistake is entirely familiar to us here It has been made regularly in every contest that has been undertaken against Tammany during the last half dozen years. The work of the campaign, except a fugitive at tempt here and there, is never begun until a few weeks before election. Then, with an undisciplined, unorganized and even rebellious body of recruits, we rush out against the most perfectly organized political army that exists in this country and wonder at our overthrow.

Are we always to make the same mistake that the good people of Chicago made, thus repeating our own errors, or are we to learn something from Carter Harrison?

THE SECOND READING.

Mr. Gladstone's critics are always taunting him with making leng excursions in the barren realm of Irish history and with discussing general principles rather than answering their own narrow arguments. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach offered these objections to his masterly speech in moving the second reading of the Home Rule bill, and certainly it was open to strictures of that kind. But how weak must be the Unionist cause if its campaign is conducted on such restricted lines! The proposed Parliament in Dublin involves momentous constitutional changes. A critical examination of the historical relations of England and Ireland before and under the Union would not seem out of place to a judicious observer. He would also regard the exposition of the general principles of the bill as absolutely necessary. But the Unionists will have nothing to do with reality they condemn unsparingly the entire either history or general principles. They complain with one accord because Mr. Gladstone does not expend his force in answering minor objections, but persists in discussing a large constitutional question in a broad way.

It is not strange that the Unionists have recourse to these tactics. On broad principles they cannot make a successful fight against Home Rule. The history of Ireland and the British colonies is against them. The constitutional progress of all civilized countries is against them. Civil liberty and the nineteenth century are alike arrayed against them. The fact that Ireland has been practically governed by force decade after decade, and that fourfifths of its constitutional representatives have been demanding a separate Parliament as an essential measure of self-government and political regeneration, is decisive. Mr. Gladstone sums up the whole controversy when he declares that no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered. Such a union is contrary to the morals of this century and to the instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race. Unions not incorporated but autonomous land, Russia and Finland, Great Britain and

dent for their policy of force. These historical arguments do not find favor

a third reading yesterday. If the Republican cussing the practical operation of his bill clause ness hope that others will sell so much wheat by clause and line by line. Probably they will which they do not own that prices can be forced have less fault to find with him on that score up almost at pleasure by the power of money. when his measure reaches the committee stage and is taken up in minute detail. But they demanding nearly a cent per pound more than cannot now tolerate his resolute determination the present price, and borrowing great sums to have the second reading grounded upon from banks here and elsewhere in order to those general principles which the constituencies carry the large stocks in commercial hands. they commissioned Parliament to establish a gone abroad more freely throughout the last separate autonomous Legislature in Dublin. To six months, imports of merchandise would not all such specious quibbling there can be only have exceeded exports by nearly \$60,000,000 one answer: the people of the United King- during the last quarter. Because of that great dom rule and Mr. Gladstone is executing their excess gold had to go out, and because gold will. He has received a direct mandate from went out money became sufficiently stringent them to establish a Home Rule Parliament, and here to compel the calling of loans amounting neither Her Majesty's Opposition, nor the House to millions. This forced some holders to part of Lords, nor Ulster can permanently veto it. with their cotton, and thus the termination of

HAS CROKER LAPSED?

The truth concerning the fate of Senator Saxton's amendment to the Ives Pool bill needs to be told in plain, uncompromising English. The poolrooms have flourished in this city in open defiance of the law, because they have been protected by Tammany Hall, and they have been protected by Tammany Hall be cause they are an important source of Tammany revenue. They pay money for protection against the law to Tammany as regularly as they pay rent. When Superintendent Byrnes closed the poolrooms, less than a month ago. there were about sixty of them doing business. During the summer there are as many more. Taking an average throughout the year they number about a hundred. Our investigations of the methods by which blackmail is levied on these illicit places have convinced us that about \$300 a month is paid by each of them to somebody to be let alone. The annual fund thus collected by the disreputable organization that rules New-York from these disreputable places to entitle them to break the law is probably not less than \$300,000. All sorts of excuses have been made, from time to time, by the police and the prosecuting officers of the city for not doing their duty by shutting these gambling houses and keeping them shut. They were silly, puerile, dishonest excuses. knew it and said so; and when Mr. Croker became the owner of certain racing horses, and sought to establish himself as a turfman, he promptly proved that we were absolutely right in thus characterizing these excuses, for in the twinkling of an eye he shut every poolroom in this city, and not one is open to-day. This display of virtue is extremely useful, not

only for the light it throws on the failure of the police and the District-Attorney to do their duty in the past, but also for the light it throws on what is occurring now at Albany. It is useful, too, for the expressions it extracted from Superintendent Byrnes, to which we promise him to advert from time to time, as occain makes it necessary. Mr. Croker being virtuous, Mr. Byrnes published an interview declaring that poolselling was forbidden by law that he was going to close the poolrooms, and that he would close every one of them as fast and as often as it opened. He remarked that ome people had said that there were influences owerful enough in New-York to protect the pools, oms, and if so now was the time for them to come forward and show what they could do. This was very brave and very honest-Mr. Croker being virtuous. But there are signs that Mr. Croker is about to lapse into a state of sin, and if he lapses, we shall see how brave and honest Mr. Byrnes is then. Mr. Croker's condition of virtue was useful, too, in committing District-Attorney Nicoll. Heretofore Mr. Nicoll had been of the opinion that the contemptible subterfuge to which the poolsellers ies ried in order to cheat the law, by pretending that they were doing a commission business and not selling pools, was a fatal obstacle to justice. Clever, adroit, artful, as unquestionably he is, Mr. Nicoll was able to see no possible way to circumvent the poolsellers. The TRIEUNE suggested one some scores of times. as a business and became virtuous, and perthat it was ruining thousands of our young men, then Mr. Nicoll had a new light and suddenly discovered that the method so often suggested to him was very good and efficacious in the event of Mr. Croker's lapsing, is how good and efficacious it will continue to be.

The Saxton amendment is designed strengthen the law and Mr. Croker's virtuous resolution. Indeed, so far as that is humanly possible, it is intended to render the law independent of Mr. Croker's virtues resolution. The offence of poolselling has been classed as no more than a misdemeanor. This amendment makes it a felony. It destroys the distinction, also, which had so seriously embarrassed District-Attorney Nicoll prior to the date when Mr. Croker began to buy racing horses and grow virtuous. The amendment pas-ed the Senate, and is pending now in the Assembly. The Tammany Senators responded with beautiful alacrity to Mr. Croker's interests and virtue, and passed the amendment without murmur. But there are indications that it has struck a snag in the Assembly. There are indications that Mr. Croker's virtue, like Bob Acres's courage, is "on the coze," The Tammany financiers, who have found that \$300,000 a year so very convenient a part of their revenue, have intervened, and have apparently convinced Mr. Croker that, however much it may serve his interests as the proprietor of a racing stable to close the poolrooms, as the Boss of Tammany Hall, with a lot of money to raise to keep things going, he cannot afford to do it. Assisting this argument is that ordinarily applied by people of the class to which the poolsellers belong, to defend their menaced interests at Albany. Between the two the Saxton amendment seems likely to fall. If it does, it will be an outrage and a shame, as infamous as the victory of the gamblers at Trenton. Still, we have Mr. Byrnes's declaration that he will do his duty though the heavens fall, his invitation to those who think they can protect the poolsellers to come on and try a wrestle with him, and we have Mr. Nicoll's announcement that he now sees how the commission artifice can be overcome. This is some thing-or nothing; we may see which.

GOLD EXPORTS AND SPECULATION.

Weeks ago it was observed in these columns that more of the financial embarrassment, the exports of gold, and the increasing stringency of money markets, was due to certain speculations which abundance of currency had engendered or stimulated, than to any legislation about silver or about money. The fact finds a new illustration in the unnatural state of things at Chicago. Many millions are there locked up in wheat, which is held with dosperate tenacity at such prices that foreign countries cannot afford to purchase it. although there is clearly more wheat in the country than will be required for food and for the are the parallels which he draws. Russia and ordinary export demand before a new crop Poland he remands to the Unionists as a prececomes forward. Precisely because it is an unreasonable speculation, so contrary to known have to perform under legislation not yet with the Unionist Opposition. They are never facts of demand and supply that nearly all is good for the country that these industries enacted. His argument is that of the mercet weary of asserting that the Liberal leader beats speculators consider it extra-hazardous, the few exist. If we cannot afford to break them down.

pettifogger. Plunkitt got his bill advanced to the air and shirks the responsibility of dis- powerful operators who are managing the busi-It is not long since the holders of cotton were

expressly sanctioned when in the last elections | Had cotton found its natural level in price, and the Lancashire strike of spinners, which was expected to raise the price, was followed by a sharp decline.

But wheat is not, like cotton, nearly 30 per ent higher than it was a year ago. It is remarkably low in price, here and abroad, and this is largely the result of speculations last year, which retaided exports when the world was willing to buy. In consequence the quantity left on hand at this late date is remarkably large. New wheat will come in July, only three months hence. For consumption in this country as food 75,000,000 bushels is a liberal allowance, and for spring seeding 18,000,000 bushels, while exports during the months April-June, inclusive, cannot be expected to equal those of last year, which were about 46,000,-000 bushels. But, with a reasonable certainty that less than 139,000,000 bushels will be required within the three months for all puroses, the country holds in sight about 110,-000,000 bushels besides the great accumulation of flour, and besides more than 100,000,-000 bushels of wheat yet in farmers' hands, if the official report of the Department is correct.

It is in such circumstances as these that speculators, to whom banks are lending many millions, and whose demands have caused much of the extraordinary drain of money westward this year, are trying by the force of borrowed money to force higher prices. Whether they succeed or fail is not the question of greatest interest. Already wheat has been selling from 15 to 20 cents per bushel higher at Chicago than at St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth, or other Western markets, and 7 cents higher than at New-York. Low as the price is here, it is not the lowest ever known. But in England, The Mark Lane Express" of March 21 says: The price of English wheat is now only .62 f a penny per pound-that is to say, that 620 pence will buy a thousand pounds weight of wheat. The sale of wheat at this price is absolutely without precedent, for in previous centuries, when astonishing cheapness has been recorded, the purchasing value of the money aid for the grain has been far greater than it s to-day, and as yet recovery in value seems

is distant as ever." It is in the face of such a state of the vorld's markets as this that speculators are taxing the resources of the banks in order to force higher prices at Chicago. The country cannot export wheat largely so long as this fic itious market at Chicago lasts. Within the next thrie months, in any event, considerable exports of gold must be expected. But with the American supply of wheat shut off from the world by this Chicago combination, the excess of imports and the consequent exports of gold are likely to be increased. This is one of the difficulties with which Secretary Carlisle has to contend, and it is not the least of them. Neither legislation in October, nor issues of bonds in April, will meet that difficulty.

bility educates. It does not educate all men alike, and some men it die in every griat party there are many who begin to look at a question in a new light when they have to act thereon knowing that their own prosperity and that of their neighbors, of these enforcement. crived that poolselling was a great evil, and they have to act thereon knowing that their their cities and States and the whole country, will be affected by their action. It has been said that it was a misfortune for the counindeed. What we shall be curious to see now, try that the Democratic party, as a punishment for all its faults and sins, was excluded from power so long that its members lost the educating influence of responsibility. Even its most prejudiced and ignorant voters might have known a little more than they now know, and its better men would have known much mere, if they had been obliged to consider the practical consequences of the measures they advo-

For the first time in more than thirty years Democrats know that the business and industry, the wealth and wages and presperity of he whole country, depend upon what their party may do. The sobering effect of this new position is felt by some already. There is considerably less bumptious assumption that Democracy will change everything and cure all evils. There is more sober reflection about the practical consequences of measures which Demperats have been urging in vague and general terms, as a matter of habit or of party feeling. Here and there men begin to grasp the truth that the policy of the Republican party cannot be rapidly and suddenly changed without much loss and great risk to the country, because, whether on some accounts objectionable or not, that policy has worked out great good which the Nation cannot afford to spare. Thus a Democrat of some distinction, who has been looking into the tariff question with new interest since November, recently explained his position somewhat as follows in a private conversation:

"I see one thing which I did not see he fore, that there was a certain philosophy in the Republican policy of putting heavy duties on most of the articles which bear duties at all. For we must have a certain revenue, and something like half of it, say \$200,000,000, must come from customs. In 1892 we raised \$192, 736,920 by duties on \$393,948,335 worth of dutiable imports. Now if we raised the same amount by duties averaging only 25 per cent. the dutiable imports must rise to \$771,000. 000, which would mean the closing of so many works, and the discharge of so many hands now engaged in producing goods which would then be imported, that I doubt whether the people would be able to buy or the country to import such greatly increased quantities of the same articles. But if we start to put back duties on articles worth \$482,238,336 admitted free last year, there would not only be no end of a hornets' nest politically; we should put burdens either on industries which should not have to bear them, or upon classes of consumers who have been, it seems to me, wisely relieved.

"So it looks as if we must actually attack existing industries in this country by causing an increase of nearly \$400,000,000 in the value of competing goods imported, in order to raise needed revenue by low duties. Now we Democrats have been saying that we did not intend to break down any existing industries, and that is very like an admission that it facts of demand and supply that nearly all is good for the country that these industries

how are we to berate the Republicans for naving built them up? If they are worth keeping, I suspect they were worth establishing. If Republicans got the needed revenue by duties which established or stimulated these industries, and we can get the needed revenue only by smashing or depressing them, I rather wish we had not made quite so many pledges of

tariff reduction before the election. It will be observed that this gentleman, having some sense of responsibility, does not quite accept the jauntiness of the Reform Club committee as the sum of human wisdom. There are many Democrats about these days who are pondering over such questions as those above suggested, and wondering why tariff reform does not look as easy to them now as it did in October. Yet there are the reiterated pledges; there is the stiffest kind of platform, declaring Protection of every degree unconstitutional. Shall the party deliberately decide to smash its platforms and pledges, or to smash home industry and public credit?

There is more trouble for the enemies of American shipping, who grow very red in the face when anybody suggests that England subsidizes steamship lines. Another indiscreet Lord of the Admiralty, rising in his place in the Commons, has called a spade a spade. In reply to questions respecting the subventions for the Brit ish auxiliary navy, he has asserted that the Campania and the Lucania, the new Cunarders will receive "increased subsidies," and furthermore that there will be no reduction in the number of "subsidized merchant cruisers." Now what will Captain Codman and all his noisy tribe have to say to that?

Blue-eyed Billy Sheehan has gone to Washing-Will be come back with a black eye?

Judge Moore dismisses the indictment against the City Auditor in Brooklyn on intelligible grounds. There was no evidence that the official audited the bills, the signature having been that of a deputy; and consequently the indictment was carelessly drawn. All the other indictments are pronounced valid by this able and impartial Judge. Now that these technical questions have been swept away, there can be no further pretext for delay in prosecuting the Columbian Celebration jobbers. If the District-Attorney neglects his duty the Governor ought to remove him. That is a blunt but strictly accurate way of stating the case.

Yesterday was a discouraging day for asparagus and spring poets.

When Mr. Croker returned in pride and glory from the South as half-owner of a great breeding stable some Democrats in this city had the courage to tell him plainly that he had made a colossal blunder in so proclaiming his sudden wealth. They were right, but he can't repair that mistake or do himself any good whatsoever by defeating the Anti-Poolroom bill.

Those who remember the valuable work done by the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the administration of quarantine last fall, and by the advisory committee of physicians whose services the Chamber enlisted, will rejoice to know that this representative body of merchants contemplates the appointment of a committee to consider the pollution of the Croton water and the best methods of pre venting such pollution. It would have been well if the committee had been constituted at the meeting on Thursday without delay. There is ientific and practical way the contamination of the city's water supply, and if the Chamber can aid effectually in this work now is the time to lend a hand.

The Rhode Island Prohibitionists have had their fling. They have doubled their support and contributed to the election of two Congressmen who will vote for free wool and a low

a point some distance on our side the middle of the river, and accordingly officers of the United States Government thought that their arrest meant their conviction. "But the rumsellers," The Buffalo Courier" reports, "went back to the treaty of Ghent, made in 1816, and to the later treaty of 1848, and showed that they had been on Canadian territory all the while, the boundary line being very near this shore." is sad to see rumselling and culture thus going hand in hand.

The friends of the State League for Good Roads have reason to congratulate themselves on General Tracy's willingness to accept the presidency of the League. The ex-Secretary knows by personal experience what good roads are, and cannot but realize the great need of improvement in the highways of the State. It is to be hoped that his acceptance of the office indicates his purpose to give close attention to a question which is steadily growing in importance and in popular appreciation.

PERSONAL.

Professor F. W. Blackmar, of the University of national Congress of Historical Writers at the Columbian Exposition that meets during the month of July. The University Extension Congress that meets at the same place has also asked Professor Blackmar to present a paper before its meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Philo Clifford, of Lynn, Mass., observed the sixtleth anniversary of their marriage at their residence on April 1. Mr. Clifford is one of Lynn's oldest inhabitants, and one of three brothers who lived to celebrate their golden weddings.

Francis A. Hobart has been moderator of the town of Braintree, Mass., for twenty-three years, and on Monday last he declined a re-election. He is not yet sixty years old, having been born in Braintree on September 18, 1833. He has been a boot manufacturer for many years. His record as a justice of the peace is even better than as moderator, he having been ap-pointed by Governor Gardner in 1855, and has held the commission for about thirty-five years. He has been a member of both houses of the Legislature sev-eral times.

G. Wilfred Pearce, of New-Brunswick N. J. ha issued an address to the electricians of the country, asking them to raise money to put the tombs of Ben-jamin Franklin and his wife in good order, erect a new fence and a bronze memorial tablet. At present the graves are sadly neglected, the tombstones going to decay because of the lack of cement, and the fence to decay because of the lack of cement, and the fence about them an ugly and tawdry iron one. He says: "The estimated cost of repairing tomb and making fence and tablet is \$1,000, and in order that all may contribute I would suggest that 10 cents be the sum from each subscriber. If there are others who care to give larger sums an endowment fund will be created and the income devoted to keeping the tomb in repair for many years to come."

William L. Douglas, who is talked of as a probable Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts to succeed Governor Russell, lives in Brockton, and ls one of the largest shoe manufacturers in the State. He was born in Plymouth in 1845. He has been in both branches of the Legislature, has been Mayor of Brockton and once ran for Congress.

The Rev. Dr. George Patton, who has been pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., for over twenty years, resigned a few days ago. The congregation have elected him pastor emeritus, and are raising a fund to pay his salary as such.

went to San Francisco, and has now come back across the continent to his old home.

Mr. Ham, the Georgia orator, has received offers from several Northern lecture bureaus to engage his

An enterprising Boston house has got up a Nikisch souvenir, and is counting on an extensive sale. If consists of a small round tray, with a green, blue or brown coloring, after the manner of a picture of the director is wrought into the pottery before it is fired. What the musical Hungarian thinks of this attempt to make money out of the popular admiration for him is not made public.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"There has been," says "The Terre Haute Express," so much bragging by the Democrats and their even more zenious independent friends about what Mr. Cleveland intended to do and about the peculiar superiority of all the men to be appointed to office that cuttlein was invited beforehand. We wore given a criticism was invited beforehand. We were given to inderstand that Mr. Cleveland would change the old method of filling the offices and would personally scrutinize the character of the 100,000 men required to fill the offices, but we see that Senators, Congress men and committee chairmen are dictating the appoint ments and paying personal debts in the old way, poor as it was, with the result that men are not being chosen for merit alone, but for influence also."

An usher at Centenary Church at Greenesboro, N. C., got a little flustered one Sunday night recently, but he did the best thing he could under the circumstances. The room was excessively warm, and he tried his level best to lower a window from the top, but failed. Then he took down the thermometer and carried it out of doors. Everylody cooled off at once,—(Atlanta Constitution.

A candidate for the office of County Clerk in Oregon has issued the following address to the voters:

"I present myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk for the following reasons: 1—I can conscientiously claim to possess the requisite qualifica-tions-honesty and capacity. 2-Having been a consistent server of my fellow-men, not through a term of office but through a lifetime, I am entitled to expect a helping hand in my time of need. That time has arrived. Lastly—This is my 'dig for the woodchuck—am out of meat.'"

Governor Russell's little son Eastle surprised his mother one morning a short time ago by exclaiming: "Mamma, I want a dark breakfast." Mrs. Russell was at a loss to know what he meant and demanded an explanation. "Well," replied the young hopeful, "last night you told Mary to give me a light supper, and I didn't like it. Now, mamma, please do let me have a dark breakfast."—(Boston Globe,

"The Philadelphia Record" says that a lady who had been shopping the other day concluded to go to afternoon prayers in an Episcopal Church. She had bought an alarm clock, which she carried in a parcel in her hand. A solemn silence pervaded the place of worship as she entered, but as she was walking quietly up the centre nisle a terrinc noise, emanating from the package in her hands, attracted the attention of the faithful, and she was the observed of all observers for several minutes. The alarm clock was no respecter of places, and had, without any previous warning, "gone off" in church.

The following is a verbatim copy of a petition on file in the Pension Office in Washington:

ile in the Penston Office in Washington?

to Commissioner of Pentions Washington D. C.
these many years ive tried in vain
an honest Pention to obtain
For wound received in Sixty-one
At first battle of Bull Run
one of obloes sons so brave
who went to the front the union to save
And whilst Engaged in above said figla
a rebel Shell took half my sight
Not content by taking an Eye
this treacherous shell in passing by
took my Eye Brow Clear of the bone
and left me as unconscious as a siene
burning a blister of Crystal Clear
from the jaw bone to the Ear
but thanks to god my life was spared
Cheek and Eye brow but sLitiy Scared
and one Eye was left to me
for to wright and Read Poetre
I hope with that Eye to see the day
when unkel Sam his Cripples will Pay.

Yes," remarked a stranger to the editor, as the

"Yes," remarked a stranger to the editor, as the wo sat down on the veranda, sipping lemonade and pressing need of action at once to prevent in a very trying, and the man who makes his living by it needs a vacation now and then." "Yes," said the editor, "headwork is very trying; I find it so-especially "How many hours a day when the hours are long." do you work?" asked the stranger. "Four," said the editor. "Gracious! I work ten!" "Headwork!" Yes, every bit of It." "Neither. I'm a barber." literature ?" editor-for editors are not all wise-shut himself as close as the sun umbrella which he carried .- (Buffalo Quips.

tumbling glasses; very successful, all got drunk parents being in possession of one of these "tumbling glasses," a glass with a bottom somewhat similar to that of a s da water bottle, so that one had constantly to keep hold of it when in use. Is it not probable that this was the reason of such glasses being styled tumblers !

Wanted .- A burglar who does not " trance," and who does not "overturn a chair, waking the inmates, whose loud cries caused him to beat a hasty retreat, making good his escape." Apply to most any newspaper reporter.—(silver Outburst. According to statistics furnished by the Rev. Dr.

Dawson Burns, of London, the Figlish spend \$10 16 per capita, the Scotch \$15.74 per capita and the Irish #11 per capita for liquor.

Irish \$11 per capita for liquor.

What Saved Him.—"Time I was out in Colorade," said the man with the ginger beard, "I was chased by the bloody Injuns into a cave, and had to stay there three months without anything to eat."

Here the man with the ginger beard looked around defiantly, especting some one to doubt his assertion, but, as no one spoke, he was compelled to explain.

"I s'pose I would ha' starved," he continued, "if it hadn't ben fer my wife and family back East. Whenever I would git to thinkin' of them, a big lump would rise right up in my throat. And, by swalierly that, I kep' myself from starvin', "—(Indianapolis Journal.

THE SEAL FISHERIES ADJUSTMENT. From The Baltimore American.

Tills will afford even a more notable example of international erbitration than came from the peaceful settlement of the Alabama claims.

ASSIMILATING THE INDIANS.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer. The logic of this portion of his (Commissioner Roosevelt's) report is that if we cannot solve the Indian question in any other way it may at least be worked out slowly but surely by marrying them to white men and women. Where to get enough of these for this purpose he does not say, but the presumption is that he relies on the boomers.

WHOSE HEADS MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

From The Indianapells Journal.

"The Journal" fails to find in any Mugwump organ a cell to Mr. Cleveland's Assistant Postmaster-General to halt in his work as headsman. And vet Mr. Clarkson, in the day of his greatest efficiency, did not put more heads into the basket than Mr. Maxwell is not doing.

GUARD OUR RIGHTS IN HAWAIL From The Chicago Tribune,

The United States Government is to face with a problem the solution The United States Government is now brought to face with a problem the solution of which must be reacted here and now. If the American pollet of fifty years ago required that a war with France should be risked to prevent French occupation of the islands; if in 1876 it required the Treaty of Red-procity to secure and protect the political inferents of the United States at the islands; if in 1822 the suggestion of attempted British predominance at the islands required emphatic utterances by the United States Foreign Office; then in 1893 the same policy calls imperatively for some substitute for such treaty, no; only for the reasons then existing, but for the protection of American interests and property.

From The Providence Journal.

The great question in National politics just new is whether an orthodox Democrat must necessarily to for or against Tummany. Mr. Cleveland is appearently trying to keep this political Cerberus by offering choice sops to its capacious maw.

RAILROADS CANNOT ROYCOTT EACH OTHER From the Indianapolis News.

congregation have elected him pastor emeritis, and are raising a fund to pay his salary as such.

Mrs. Elia Wheeler Wilcox is said to have one fad in matters of dress, and that is for Empire gowns.

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness, who has just been elected pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston, is only a little over thirty years old, and was graduated from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1883. He began this ministry at Boulder, Cal., built a church there and then went to Denver, where a tree same time the principle of perfect liberts are the same time the principle of perfect liberts.